

# THE STATE REPUBLICAN.

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JEFFERSON CITY, COLE COUNTY, MISSOURI, THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1895.

NUMBER 4.

## IN OUR OWN STATE.

**SAFE ROBBERY.**  
The safe of Farth & Henderson at Morrisville, was blown open and robbed of \$1,000.

**REVIVAL IN WARRENSBURG.**  
The Methodist church at Warrensburg closed a three weeks meeting with 150 converts.

**SOL PALMER DEAD.**  
Col. Sol Palmer, one of the oldest telegraphers in the country, died in St. Louis. He was 74 years old.

**ASSIGNMENT AT SPRINGFIELD.**  
The Springfield nursery and fruit farm assigned. Liabilities, \$15,000. G. T. Tipple, populist candidate for congress, was manager.

**TO TRY THE TAYLORS.**  
The trial of the notorious Taylors will be taken up at Carrollton January 29th. There will be about 100 witnesses from Milan and Browning.

**FOUND DEAD.**  
T. B. Winbourn, a wealthy stockman of DeKalb, was found dead in his buggy while driving home. His body was seated in the buggy and his hands clutched the lines.

**TO TAKE UP MISSOURI BONDS.**  
State Treasurer Stephens forwarded last week a check for \$400,000 to the American Exchange National Bank, of New York, as fiscal agent for the state to take up a like amount of Missouri 6 per cent funding bonds.

**MISSOURI LEGISLATURE MEETS.**  
The thirty-eighth general assembly convene at 12 o'clock Wednesday, January 2. In the senate the few members were sworn in by one of the judges of the supreme court, and in the house a like proceeding took place. No other important business was transacted. The democrats will organize in the senate and the republicans in the house; so the republican senate caucus and the democratic house caucus will be tame affairs and amount to nothing more than complimenting some individuals by nominating them for offices to which they cannot be elected.

**FREIGHT CARS FOR THE M. & T.**  
Saturday in St. Louis the M. & T. let a contract for the construction of 200 new freight cars. The outlay will amount to about a million and a half dollars, and is one of the most important improvements made by any railway in the country during the past year.

Seven hundred of them will be furniture cars, forty feet in length, while the remainder will be ordinary cars thirty-four feet in length. The contract calls for their delivery on May 1. The cars will cost from \$6000 to \$8000 each. The new cars will give the M. & T. a splendid equipment, not excelled by any other road in the country.

**FOR ELECTION FRAUDS.**  
The St. Louis grand jury's report was of a sensational character. In a batch of 172 true bills returned over fifty are for election crimes. Included in these are indictments charging Republican Sheriff-elect Henry Trol and his son, Charles, who is a deputy in Collector Zeigler-hill's office, with bribery.

Among the indicted are John Clifford, Anthony C. Walsh, Thomas Mahon, William Cronin, Thomas Murphy and George T. Murphy, police officers, who are charged with oppression in office at the election. Sheriff-elect Trol gave bond in the sum of \$500. He refused to discuss the indictments further than to say he will not have any trouble showing that he, as well as his son, is innocent.

It is stated that other indictments have been withheld from publication in order to enable the authorities to make the arrests on bench warrants, and that prominent politicians are among the number, the publication of whose names will cause a sensation. The report of the grand jury dwells at length upon the abuses and loose methods of the present existing election laws. The report says the reward for the repeaters appears to have consisted chiefly of promises from their leaders of immunity from punishment for illegal voting and of promises of protection and assistance should they come within the clutches of the law at some future time.

## RINS OF EXTRAVAGANCE.

Both Ashmore in the Ladies' Home Journal. There are more ways of being extravagant than by spending money. Extravagance in speech is a common fault among your girls. Something is seen and when it is described later on it would scarcely be recognized by any other looker on. Extravagant words have been used, the situation has been made dramatic, and what was an ordinary, every-day occurrence is, by extravagant language, made to seem something of great importance. Extravagance in dress very often means improper dressing-over-dressing.

## LABOR IN MISSOURI.

The report of Labor Commissioner Henry Blackmore is a book of 531 pages. At the outset the commissioner says that most if not all laws purporting to be in the interest of labor are either defective, inefficient or have been nullified by decisions of the courts. Under the head of "conditions" the people of Missouri are complimented in the highest terms for the excellent record for law and order made during the railroad and coal miners' strikes; the splendid reputation made by St. Louis for quiet and order, without the presence of militia or soldiers is made prominent. Constructions given by courts to the interstate commerce act are brought out, and show to what an absurd extent they have been carried, and by parity to what greater absurdities the logic of decisions may go. It is well known that Missouri ranks seventh as a manufacturing state, and leads all in the manufacture of chewing tobacco. The commissioner tabulates reports from 1,473 establishments, 757 of which are private and 716 cooperatives.

The average number of males employed in these manufacturing is 48,264:  
9.50 per cent earned less than \$5 per week.  
3.47 per cent earned \$5, but less than \$6 per week.  
5.21 per cent earned \$6, but less than \$7 per week.  
7.55 per cent earned \$7, but less than \$8 per week.  
9.05 per cent earned \$8, but less than \$9 per week.  
15.57 per cent earned \$9, but less than \$10 per week.  
13.14 per cent earned \$10, but less than \$12 per week.  
17.00 per cent earned \$12, but less than \$15 per week.  
11.98 per cent earned \$15, but less than \$20 per week.  
3.64 per cent earned \$20 and over.

Then is shown the average week earning of females, the average number employed being 10,817:  
37.79 earned less than \$5 per week.  
23.35 per cent earned \$5, but less than \$6 per week.  
17.50 per cent earned \$6, but less than \$7 per week.  
8.49 per cent earned \$7, but less than \$8 per week.  
5.30 per cent earned \$8, but less than \$9 per week.  
2.93 per cent earned \$9, but less than \$10 per week.  
1.45 per cent earned \$10, but less than \$12 per week.  
1.51 per cent earned \$12, but less than \$15 per week.  
0.3 per cent earned \$15, but less than \$20 per week.  
1.0 per cent earned \$20 and over per week.

Total amount paid for wages \$25,820,921, which is 17 per cent plus for the amount of the products. Daily average wages for each person, \$1.60; average annual earnings, \$450.78. Average proportion of business done by all establishments, 67 per cent. Average number of days each establishment operated during the year, 274.

The commissioner concludes that in the investigation of crime from a sociological standpoint most all misdemeanors should be eliminated, as they are for the most part victims made crimes by statutes. On this point he aptly says: "Puts and calls made in a bucket shop are criminal under our laws, while in the merchants' exchange they are legitimate. Buying pools on a horse race, if the horse runs outside of the state, is gambling, while if the horse runs in the state, under restrictions mentioned, it is legitimate."

The commissioner is an optimist, and does not believe crime is increasing. The total number of misdemeanors disposed of in the courts in Missouri in 1893, for which the counties paid the costs \$245,942.59. This is exclusive of the board of prisoners, paid by the counties, and exclusive of the cases the costs of which were paid by defendants.

The following analysis of the commissioner is interesting:  
6,577 cases, or 61.01 per cent were convicted, 7,233 cases or 11.26 per cent, were acquitted.  
187 cases, or 1.46 per cent, were continued generally.  
63 cases, or 0.60 per cent, were quashed.  
7,790 cases, or 28.51 per cent were nolle prossed.

All 79 cases for climbing on cars, and three cases for personating officers were convicted; 94.91 per cent of vagrants were convicted. The most of them likely made guilty, and those that did not, it was easy to convict for apparent reasons. In common offenses, such as the public want convicted, the percentages run fairly well.  
Assault, 90.94 per cent.  
Assault and battery, 51.77 per cent.  
Affray, 56 per cent.  
Carrying concealed weapons, 51.58 per cent.  
Disturbing lawful assembly, 52.50 per cent.  
Disturbing religious worship, 40 per cent.  
Disturbing the peace, 70.28 per cent.  
Gambling, 68.31 per cent.  
Malicious mischief, 56 per cent.  
Malicious destruction of property, 59.11 per cent.  
Public nuisance, 87.59 per cent.  
Shooting on highway, 40 per cent.  
It is probable that disturbing lawful assembly is practically anonymous with disturbing religious worship. Gambling for the most part embraces the crap shooters who were caught among the shots and negroes.

in the number of the associations and third in assets in comparison with other states. Assets of associations reporting are \$33,404,596.03; \$11,101,149.88 of these assets are credited to the associations outside of St. Louis and \$22,303,446.15 to the associations in St. Louis. Receipts of these associations for the last fiscal year amounted to \$15,225,846.73. The gross profits of the associations reporting are, \$10,789,703.12; the net profit, \$7,647,706.84. Present total number of shares loaned on, 143,274; free shares, 235,270; all shares, 378,545. Total number of borrowers, 17,761. Average loan to each borrower, \$1,055; average loan in St. Louis, \$2,255.

\$627. Number of free shares, 235,270; total number of shareholders, 61,099. Average assets to each shareholder, \$546. The report gives a synopsis of sixteen states having a law of supervision over building and loan associations. The commissioner strongly recommends such a law for Missouri and proposes tentatively four plans, with estimates of cost of each. He insists that all banking features should be eliminated and these associations confined to the purpose of their inception, namely, enabling persons of limited means to acquire homes by small monthly payments.

The Pullman strike is referred to at length. He suggests that the several states should reduce the tolls charged by the Pullman Company to an extent that would make it impossible for it to make more than \$1,000,000 annually as it has done for twenty years. He also advocates a law compelling corporations to treat with organized labor in the discussion of differences. He also says that corporations piling up millions, at the same time making beggars of their employees, as the Pullman Company did, refusing to arbitrate, should be placed in the hands of a receiver.

## THE WEEK AT HOME.

**CONGRESS MEETS.**  
Congress met Wednesday, January 2, after the holiday recess.

**STATE HOUSE BURNED.**  
The old Georgia statehouse of Adams was damaged by fire to the extent of \$40,000.

**NOT MANDATORY.**  
A Catholic dignitary near to Archbishop Ireland says the Papal decree is not mandatory.

**RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.**  
Dr. Carroll estimates that 2,000,000 religious services, not counting Sunday schools, are held every year in the United States, and that 10,000,000 sermons are preached in 165,000 places of worship.

**NO MORE FOOTBALL FOR INDIANA.**  
At a meeting of the college presidents of Indiana it was declared to forbid intercollegiate football. An order will at once go into effect.

A long series of resolutions prohibiting athletic associations or any semi-professional organizations was adopted but exhibition games will be allowed.

## ONE CHURCH'S GOOD WORK.

The Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, of New York, of which the Rev. John Hall, D. D., is the pastor, supports three large missions in the city, with ministers who devote themselves to special work among the poor. In these missions they have Sunday schools for the children, sewing classes for the girls and training schools for the boys. This church is also erecting, at a cost of \$100,000 another mission building in a destitute part of the city.

## USING BIBLICAL QUOTATIONS.

An unusual thing in connection with court is the holding by the United States grand jury at Columbus, Ohio, that Scriptural quotations may be libellous. H. A. Busby of Means, Harrison county, was indicted for writing letters and postal cards to David Handley. On one envelope of the letters were the quotations: "Owe No Man Anything," "Let Us Walk Honestly," and "Many Years Thou Shall Be Troubled." He was indicted on four counts on the ground that the language used was libellous and calculated to injure the character of Mr. Handley.

## IN THE CYCLOPE BELT.

From the Chicago Record.  
The Visitor (in the weather office) Kin you tell me, please, which way the prevailin' winds in Kansas are runnin' this season?  
The Weather Man—They're easterly. But why do you ask?  
The Visitor—I'm going back there next week, and I'd kind of like to get pointers as to where I'd be likely to find the ole farmhouse.

## NOT USED TO GAS.

From the Cincinnati Tribune.  
"Don't blow out the gas," said the bellboy.  
"I'm right glad you told me," said the gentleman with the caprine whiskers. "We don't have nothing but electric light at Frankville."

## STATE PENITENTIARY.

Warden J. L. Pace, of the Missouri penitentiary, will in a few days submit his biennial report to the state board of prison inspectors, who will transmit it to the general assembly. The report is the first that Col. Pace has made, and it is full of interesting matter concerning the state's great penal institution, which is now one of the largest in the world. He makes many suggestions as to improvements needed at the institution. Among other things he says:

During the last year and a half an average of 1,000 prisoners, with four hundred and fifty new arrivals, were received. This plant furnishes the necessary steam power for all the factories and state buildings connected with the prison. It has been built with a small cost, and by a switch from the main line of the Missouri Pacific railway the prison is enabled to unload coal at its doors without extra handling.

There were in the penitentiary on December 31, 1892, 1,644 males and 45 females; December 21, 1894, 2,129 males and 62 females, an increase of 29 per cent in two years. In view of the crowded condition of the prison, on account of lack of cell room, it is deemed advisable for the legislature to make an appropriation for the erection of at least one commodious cell building. There are only 1,030 of the convicts contracted for, leaving several hundred idle after a full allowance for prison help.

The warden asserts that he believes the contract system the best and only one to save the tax-payers a heavy expense, and therefore more shop room should be provided. In order to do this he recommends that an additional story be built upon each of the factory buildings, and does not think the actual cash outlay would exceed \$25,000, while at the same time working room would be made for at least 250 men.

The warden states that during his term many improvements have been made to the hospital building for the comfort of the sick, and the sewerage system has been enlarged, but in order to apply purify the penitentiary condition of the prison sewerage will have to be constructed.

In June, 1893, a contract was made with the Jefferson Shoe Company for the female convict labor at 40 cents a day, which was at the time thought a venturesome experiment, but the record shows that since that date the company has worked on an average of thirty-four of the females a day.

One-sixth of the prisoners now in the prison were under 20 years of age when committed; one-third between 20 and 25 years, making one-half of the convicts under 25 years of age.

The warden then adds: Believing that many of these boys and girls, especially under the age of 20 years, were not hardened in crime at the time of their sentence, and that coming into contact with older and hardened criminals has a tendency to corrupt rather than reform, I think that a liberal statute should be enacted allowing the trial judge discretion as to whether young criminals should be sent here or to the reform schools of the state. I believe that the result would be the saving of a majority of them, besides being of incalculable benefit to the state and country.

The financial report shows that the earnings of the prison for 1893 and 1894 are \$10,000 less than for the years 1891 and 1892. Yet, with an average of 200 more convicts than in the preceding two years, the cost to the state for maintenance has been only about \$26,000.

## THE POWER OF SILENCE.

From the Herald.  
The one thing greater than human speech is silence. The silence of Christ in the presence of falsehood and detraction was god-like. In the presence of criticism and exposure vice can ill afford to close its lips; its hope lies in the witchery and deception of speech; the blandishments of the tongue must be used in defense of an ill cause and ill deeds. Virtue, on the other hand, can well afford to be still, for the reason that there is no wrong to be concealed. The good man wears his character on his sleeve and allow his deeds to be proclaimed on the house-top. He has nothing he need be ashamed of. In fact, his best defense, in many cases, is his silence. To the outrageous misrepresentations of his enemies, John Wesley usually made no reply. His silence was more sublime. On one occasion, when his bitterest enemies had combined with the set purpose to ruin his reputation and therefore discredit the work in which he was engaged, his brother was nervous and thought he ought to speak in his own defense. He had trusted his soul with God, and he could not be so easily shaken. Time made his simple vindication. Silence is often a more powerful defense than speech.

## THE REIGN OF THE BICYCLE.

From the Century.  
What may be called, not improperly, the bicycle passion, a full possession of several leading junctures of the world. England and France, notably those parts of them in and about London and Paris, have been so given over to it for some time that a large proportion of their population come and go on their errands of business or pleasure "on a wheel." Americans who have recently traveled abroad have been astonished at the general use of the bicycle there, and have been still more astonished, on returning to their own country during the last year, to discover what headway the

conservative estimate by competent authorities that during the year now closing a quarter of a million bicycles have been sold in this country, and that the number of riders approaches a million. There are said to be over 50,000 in New York and its neighborhood, and fully half that number in and about Boston. The latter city caught the passion from Europe some time before New York did, and has a larger proportion of its population, male and female, regularly devoted to it.

Observers of the phenomenon are wondering whether it is merely a passing whim, or whether it "has come to stay"; whether those who have taken it up will continue it after the novelty has worn off, or whether they will drop it for the next new fad that shall come along. There are many reasons for thinking that its stay will be permanent. Undoubtedly many of those who take it up because of its vogue will tire of it after a while, but these will not constitute a large proportion of the whole number. The great body of riders find in the bicycle a new pleasure in life, a means for seeing more of the world, a source of better health through open-air exercise, a bond of comradeship, method of rapid locomotion either for business or pleasure, and many other enjoyments and advantages which they will not relinquish. The bicycle has, in fact, become a necessary part of modern life, and could not be abandoned without turning the social progress of the world backward.

Few who have used it for a tour through the country would think for a moment of giving it up and returning to pedestrianism instead. Aside from the exhilarating joy of riding, which every bicycle devotee will assure you is the nearest approach to flying at present possible to man, there is the opportunity of seeing a constantly changing landscape. The bicycle is indeed the great leveler. It puts the poor man on a level with the rich, enabling him to "sing the song of the open road" as freely as the millionaire, and go near to or far from his home, observing how other men live. He could not afford a railway journey and sojourn in these places, and he could not walk through them without tiring sufficiently to destroy in a measure the pleasure which he sought. But he can ride through twenty, thirty, fifty, even seventy miles of country in a day without serious fatigue, and with no expense save his board and lodging. To thousands of men and women the longing of years to travel a little as soon as they could afford it is thus gratified, virtually without limit; for a "little journey in the world" can be made on every recurring holiday or vacation.

When the purchaser called with a notary to close up the deal by taking the deed of title, the husband having signed and passed it to the wife, she positively refused to sign without a consideration, saying that she had spent her life in making the farm and had never realized anything she could call her own, and now was her opportunity. The husband failed to satisfy her and secure the signature. Then the purchaser asked to know what she would take and sign the deed, fearful that she would be exacting beyond his inclination to comply. After a good deal of hesitancy she said she thought she ought to have \$2, which he promptly handed her, and she signed the title. She turned over the silver dollars time and time again, laughing over her good luck. She said:

"Well, well, this is the first money I have ever had in my life that I could call my own, and spend it as I may wish to do to suit myself."

## HINTS FOR TRAINING.

From Harper's Young People.  
"What shall I eat to get me into the best kind of training?" That is an important matter. In fact, eating is the most important part of training. If you are well, if your stomach is in good condition, and your digestion is healthy, you can stand a great deal of work of any kind, and of the athletic kind especially. You will remember, for instance, the time you went out and ran a mile when you were completely out of training. The first pain or disturbance you noticed was in your stomach. There was a feeling of nausea, a faintness, and in a moment you were completely overcome. That was because your stomach was not in good and suitable condition. The care of the stomach and the care of the wind are the two primary laws of training.

Then there are certain kinds of food that any one, doctor or mother or friend, will tell you are not healthy for any one, and never will be. They are not absolutely unhealthy. People eat them and do not die at once. But they are like smoking. It may not be very injurious to a full-grown man, but never in the history of the world did any one attempt to prove that smoking tobacco was good for him. That is, pleasant to those who smoke. They like it. It may not hurt them. But there is nothing in it that makes that makes strong nerves and a steady hand. This is true of pastry, of fancy, highly seasoned, highly dressed dainties and dishes, greasy

substances, soggy bread, and a dozen other things that you know of as well as I. These things all may be pleasant, and may not really do you any harm as you live along from day to day, though they certainly don't do much good, but they will at once prevent you from educating yourself up to a long wind and a power of hard endurance, which is what you want when you are going into athletics. In the same way vegetables of many kinds are not good for a training man. They fill his stomach up with puffed-up nothing, that do not give him any good solid strength to speak of, after all is said.

From the Kansas City Star.  
The Rev. W. G. Carey, of Minneapolis, Kan., is coach of the high school football team of that city and there is a story about it that shows there are more ways to score a touchdown on Satan than by trying to buck the center. Parson Carey sneaked around the end.

It appears that there is great rivalry between Minneapolis and Concordia, and in all games of chance and sport, checkers, high five, base ball, bean bag, croquet, golf, and foot ball, the rivalry runs high. Heretofore Concordia has had a little the best of it, but when Parson Carey came to town he saw that the man who would save the Minneapolis reputation could have the earth with a fence around it.

The parson was fresh from the Baptist university at Ottawa, and along with ecclesiastical knowledge he had taken in a point or two on foot ball. He had played on the Ottawa team when it went to temporary defeat under the hosts of sin from the state university. So he organized a foot ball team and trained the boys and saw that they challenged Concordia's cracked team. Concordia came down prepared to eat Minneapolis up. The parson stood around and talked Irish to the Minneapolis boys. They went into that game and made Concordia walk turkey-fashion; they mopped the earth with the proud young men from the Cloud county metropolis and Concordia was a scene of weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth. That was Saturday.

The next day the Baptist church of Minneapolis was crowded to the doors. Standing room could have been sold for enough to establish a heathen mission. The following Sunday Parson Carey baptized twenty repentant sinners in the Solomon river and Satan never knew until it was all over how his line was shattered.

## PATHETIC THAN HUMOROUS.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel.  
An aged couple living in the south part of this country, who had devoted their three score and ten to rural life and the making of a farm, sold their possessions for the snug sum of \$16,000.

When the purchaser called with a notary to close up the deal by taking the deed of title, the husband having signed and passed it to the wife, she positively refused to sign without a consideration, saying that she had spent her life in making the farm and had never realized anything she could call her own, and now was her opportunity. The husband failed to satisfy her and secure the signature. Then the purchaser asked to know what she would take and sign the deed, fearful that she would be exacting beyond his inclination to comply. After a good deal of hesitancy she said she thought she ought to have \$2, which he promptly handed her, and she signed the title. She turned over the silver dollars time and time again, laughing over her good luck. She said:

"Well, well, this is the first money I have ever had in my life that I could call my own, and spend it as I may wish to do to suit myself."

## THE WINTER'S MODES.

From the Boston Herald.  
The fashion of full corsets is almost a furore. Ten out of twelve gowns have full waists; and it excites our liveliest admiration to perceive with what skill the cunning modiste has manipulated even the heaviest fabrics, velvets and rough wools, so that they droop in graceful folds. Half a dozen rich black crepon gowns shown in one shop window recently varied only in slight details from our illustration, "A Harmony in Grays." All had the drooping fullness of the French blouse in front. In some the fullness extended to the throat, but oftener there was a yoke of velvet, jet or lace or rich embroidery. In one a rain of jet descended from the yoke and was caught in at the belt, others had loose bands of passementerie which seemed to hold the fullness in place. The back of the corset was either slightly full or stretched smoothly over a fitted lining. The full, flaring skirts were finished with a narrow band of velvet, fancy, highly seasoned, highly dressed dainties and dishes, greasy

## \$50,000.00.

**Exchange Bank,**  
JEFFERSON CITY, MO.  
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$50,000.00.  
H. C. EWING, President.  
W. A. DALLMEYER, Cashier.  
W. A. DALLMEYER, Assistant Cashier.  
Do general banking business. Buy and sell Domestic and Foreign Exchange. Furnish letters of introduction and credit to its various correspondents. Always has money to loan its customers. Allows interest on time deposits, by agreement, and deals in Government, State, County, Municipal Bonds and High Grade Securities. Collections made on European cities direct.

## THE MERCHANT'S BANK,

OF JEFFERSON CITY, MO.  
CAPITAL, \$50,000.  
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J. J. BROWN, Vice-President.  
24 N. BROADWAY, N. Y. C.  
DIRECTORS:  
G. A. FISCHER, E. H. BENDER, L. C. LOMAX, C. A. WARR, J. R. BROWN, FRANK REED, M. R. SNEY, J. D. BUCKNER, ED. HENDERSON.  
Call special attention to our Safety Deposit Boxes. Buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, and do a general banking business. Loans and discounts made on the most favorable terms.

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Fire, Tornado, Life, Cyclone, Lightning, Accident, Plate Glass, and Endowment Insurance.

## FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

Jefferson City, Mo.  
CAPITAL, \$50,000.  
SURPLUS, \$10,000.  
DIRECTORS:  
W. C. YOUNG, J. S. FISCHER, J. G. SCHWARTZ, JESSE W. HEAT, JACOB TANKER, F. H. GRIENING, GEORGE WAGNER.  
Do a general banking business. Buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange. United States Bonds and other securities, promptly received, loans and discounts made on favorable terms. Deposits and savings given to all business entrusted in its care.

## MONROE HOUSE.

Corner of High and Main Streets, Jefferson City, Mo.  
W. W. Wagner, Proprietor.  
Rates: - - \$2.00 Per Day.  
One of the Best Equipped Hotels in Missouri.  
Enlarged, Refitted and Refurnished. First-class in all departments. Available for parties of all sizes. Electric Lights and Hot and Cold Water. Bathing in Every Room. 20 Rooms above zero. Warmest day, 22 degrees. Volcano offers the best investments in the south. Write the Commercial Club, Volcano, Texas.

## City Hotel.

Corner High and Main Streets, Jefferson City, Mo.  
Having purchased the City Hotel property, we shall endeavor to make it first-class in all departments.  
Rates: \$2.00 Per Day.  
Telephone communications and other modern conveniences.  
Commercial men will find it to their interest to stop at the City.  
It is centrally located, and its sample rooms are the best.  
Trusty porters at all times on hand.  
VETTER & MILLER, Proprietors.

## Star of the South.

Go to Volcano for health, sea air and comfort, where ships too deep for all other Texas ports sail in and out with ease, where fruits ripen earlier and pay better than in California; where the soil is a natural hot-bed. Fresh vegetables all winter. Coldest day in three years, 20 degrees above zero. Warmest day, 22 degrees. Volcano offers the best investments in the south. Write the Commercial Club, Volcano, Texas.

## RINGING FOR PRAYERS.

From Harper's Magazine.  
A very pretty story about a confiding child is told of the four-year-old son of a member of the Georgia legislature. Having left the boy in a room of one of the big hotels of the metropolis, with the command to go bed immediately, he went down to seek his congenial friends in the office. The bell-boys were soon thrown into conversation by the many and various calls from the room in which the little fellow had been left, and quite a number of them were soon collected there. But it was not ice water, or fire, or a "B. and S." that the child wanted. He astonished the boys with this request: "Please, air, send some one to me to hear me say my prayers."

## POLITE TO THE PREACHER.

From the Lewiston Journal.  
A Lewiston clergyman says that at a recent wedding when he put the question to the sweet little bride: "Wilt thou have this man to be thy wedded husband?" she dropped the prettiest courtesy, and replied: "If you please."

## UNCONSCIOUS CANDOR.

From the Washington Star.  
"Some women can't believe a word their husbands say," she remarked. "Well," confided the other, "I'm not quite so badly off as that. My husband talks in his sleep occasionally."